
King *WILLIAM's*
A N S W E R
T O

Two Memorials of King *JAMES.*



A
MEMORIAL

Drawn by *l. B. and J. and R.*

King *WILLIAM*'s Special Direction,

Intended to be Given in

At the Treaty of Reswick:

Justifying the *REVOLUTION*, and the
Course of His Government.

I N

A N S W E R

T O

Two **MEMORIALS** that were Offer'd
There in King *JAMES*'s Name.

L O N D O N :

Printed for R. I. CHISWELL, at the *Rose and Crown*
in St. Paul's Church-Yard. M DCC V.



T H E

P R E F A C E.

WHEN the Treaty was begun at Reswick, King James ordered Two Memorials to be offered ; the One to all the Plenipotentiaries of Popish Princes , and the Other to those from Protestants. In Both He asserted His own Right, and claimed the Observance of all the Treaties which any of them had made with Himself ; and mixed with it a severe Inve-
dive against the late King.

A 3

Upon

The P R E F A C E.

Upon this, it was thought necessary to prepare a Memorial in Answer to these, which was intended to be given in the late King's Name, to all the Ministers that were then met at the Hague. These Papers were upon this drawn up by the late King's own Direction, He explaining Himself upon every Particular. The Draught was examined by the late King Himself; and by His Orders, it was carried to some of the Wisest and Worthiest Ministers that our Nation has produced in this Age; and was very carefully Revised and Corrected by them.

But when it was resolved to Translate it into Latin and French, in order to the Communicating it, the late King had Advice from the Hague, That those Memorials were so little Considered there, that the offering an Answer to them would give them some Credit, and that without that, they had none at all. So this Draught was ordered to be writ over again in another Stile, not in the late

King's

The P R E F A C E.

King's Name, but as the Answer of a private Hand to those Memorials, and so to be Printed. Yet before this could be done, another Advice came, to let the Matter quite alone ; and to leave those Memorials to sleep in that Neglect under which they were fallen.

The matter rested upon this : But these Papers being drawn by such an Authority, and containing such a Full, though Short, Vindication of the Revolution, since some are willing to bring that Matter again into Question, it seemed not unseasonable to Publish them to the World.

The clear and the full Answers that this Paper gives to the Memorials that were sent in King James's Name, would appear more visible, if those Memorials themselves had been in my Power to have Published them with this : But I have them not now in my Hands ; nor do I know any one that has them.

And

The P R E F A C E.

And so desirous is the Publisher of this, to have them Both appear together, being well assured that this will then be much better understood, that if any Person that has them will send them to him, he will take care both to Translate them, and to Print them and this together ; and then the World would see the whole Matter in a better Light.

THE

THE
ANSWER
TO THE
First MEMORIAL.

THE King of *Great Britain* does not wonder to see a Prince who has for so long a time sought to take away His Life in the blackest Methods, endeavour now likewise to attack His Honour, even in the undecentest Expressions, of which the late Memorial is full. The *late King* while he was in *Ireland*, did Himself concert with one *Jones*, the way of Murdering the King: But so Tender was His Majesty of the Honour of a Person so nearly related to Him, that he gave Order to suppress that Matter, though the Authentical Proofs of it are yet Extant, in Letters and other Papers taken in the late Earl of *Tyrconnell's* Cabinet. *Grandvall's* Confession is well known: And Sir *John Fenwick* did lately claim Merit by his diverting

B another

King WILLIAM's Answer

another Design to Murder the King, pursuant to a Commission, that though it was not come over, yet was affirmed to be signed by the *late King*. His having laid the Design of Murdering the King a Year ago, and his having sent over Persons and a Commission to that Effect, have been so undeniably proved, that all *Europe* is still full of Horror at it. Of such Practices Heathens would be ashamed. The Pursuing them in such a manner, Year after Year, deserves severer Words than the King thinks fit to use, even after such Provocation: Such Regard is had to the High Birth, and the Rank which that Prince once held in the World.

The King had the less Reason to have expected such Practices from the *late King*, because though He had Him so long in His Power, He did Him no hurt, nor put Him under any Restraint. He refused to hearken to the Advices that many gave Him, of Securing His Person till a General Peace should be made; or at least, till *Ireland* should be reduced. Some who offered those Advices, are now in the *late King's* Interest, and can if they please, Inform Him of the Truth of this Matter. The *late King* himself desired to be attended by some of the Dutch Guards when he went to *Rochester*, and sent to the Count *de Solmes* to that effect; who immediately ordered it, without any direction from the King, who

to Two Memorials of K. James.

3

who was not then come to *London*. When the King knew of it, He sent Orders to those Guards to wait about the *late King* in what manner He himself should Command: And it was visible to those who were about Him at that time, that He was all the while as much Master of himself, as when He was served by His own Guards.

The Memorial makes it necessary to lay open the whole Progress of Affairs, as they passed between His Majesty and the *late King*.

Upon the *late King's* First Accession to the Crown, the King made Offers to Him of all the Service and Assistance that was in His Power; which soon after was very Useful to Him, and Contributed not a little to the Settling Him on the Throne; But though He had no Reason to be satisfied with the Returns that were made Him, yet He resolved to have Patience, and to bear with every thing that related to Himself.

When His Opinion was asked concerning the Repealing the Laws that related to the *Roman-Catholics*, He declared His Thoughts very freely of those Penal Laws under which they lay by Reason of their Religion: He liked the Motion of Repealing them, which might have Satisfied all those of that Communion, as it did the more Moderate of them. He did not indeed think it advisable to Repeal those

King WILLIAM's Answer

other Laws that excluded them from Sitting in Parliament, and from Offices of Trust. This Proposition, if closed with, would have made the *Roman-Catholick* Subjects safe and easy ; and if they had behaved themselves so well upon such a Favour, as to put an end to the Jealousies of the Nation, they might after that have pretended to further degrees of Confidence with a better Grace ; for it gave too just an Occasion to Jealousy when all was asked at once : And it was said, *All or Nothing*.

This did too evidently demonstrate that the *late King's* Zeal for his Religion was managed by those who had set all *Europe* on Fire, and designed to Embroil *England*, that so it might have been brought into a necessary Dependance on another Court ; or at least, be put out of a Condition to have the Share in the Balance of *Europe* that naturally belongs to it, till all the rest should have been subdued, and then it must have been at Mercy likewise. Methods were taken in order to the compassing those Ends, that would soon render all publick Laws and Liberties very insignificant things. Judges were made, not according to the Ancient Constitution, *Quam diu se bene gererint*, During their good Behaviour, but during Pleasure. By many Changes the Bench was oft altered, every Judge being turned out as soon as he stuck at any thing that the

Court

Court desired. At last, and not without great difficulty, and after many Removes, Twelve Men were found out, who Judged that the King could Dispense with those Laws ; though it was notoriously known that they were made on design to restrain the Crown from making any use of *Roman-Catholicks*, either in Places of Trust, or in Parliament. The Penalties on those Laws were not such as accrued to the Crown, which by consequence might have been pardoned. They were Forfeitures of great Sums, which were by Law given to Informers : They who Transgressed were also put under such Incapacities, that whatsoever they did was Null and Void ; to the removing of which, it was never before pretended that the Regal Prerogative could be carried.

A Judgment so destructive to the whole Constitution of this Government, given by precarious Judges, who had been all examined before they were advanced, could not in so plain a matter alter either the Nature of Things, or the Sense of the Nation : And since the strength of every Law lies in the Penalty upon which it is Enacted, a Power of Dispensing with Penal Laws, though then only applied to a few of them, was in its just consequence, a Power to evacuate all the Laws and Liberties of *England* ; of which this Nation has been at all times so justly Tender and Jealous. As

King WILLIAM'S Answer

As soon as this Power was thus Authorized, the Clergy of *England* were subjected to a Commission, that as it was Illegal in its Constitution, not only without but against an express Law to the contrary; so it had no regard to any Rules of Law, but was composed of Persons who proceeded Arbitrarily in every thing that was brought before them.

When the Church of *England* was put under this Yoak, the whole Body of the Clergy was required to publish a Declaration, that was founded on the Dispensing Power, and that asserted it. The King was then applied to in *Holland*, and desired to interpose for preventing the Confusions that these Kingdoms were like to fall under, and for hindering the Advantage that another Court was like to have by it. He avoided meddling in it, till he saw Matters drivento the last Extremities, and that the Danger was not only Visible but Imminent.

For while *England* was in this Struggle, the State of Affairs beyond Sea called for speedy Remedies: All the Places in the Bishoprick of *Cologne* were possessed by *French* Garilons: And before the King set Sail for *England*, the *French* King had declared War against the Emperor; the Dispute concerning the Electorate of *Cologne* being a main Article of that Declaration, which concerned the States very nearly, since it lies in their Neighbourhood.

About

About that time, the *French* Ambassador at the *Hague*, in a Memorial given in to the States, did affirm, That there was an Alliance between his Master and the *late King*. This, whether true or false in it self, was a just Ground to the States to believe it. And this was heightned when the *English* Minister, who was at *Paris* when it was sent, after a short and feigned Disgrace upon his Return to *England*, pretended on that account, was from being a Prisoner in the Tower of *London*, made Governor of that Important Place.

The States of the United Provinces said the Truth, when they affirmed, That the King was not gone to *England* on design to dethrone the *late King*: He came over, declaring a full purpose to leave the Cure and Settlement of the Nation to a free Parliament. And when some Lords were sent to Him by the *late King*, to ask Him what it was that He Proposed; His Answer was, That He desired that the Administration of the Government might be brought into a State conformable to the Laws then in Being: So that no Persons who were under Legal Incapacities, might continue in Publick Offices or Trusts; and that a Parliament might be called and Sit in full Freedom; both Armies being at an equal distance from it; that so proper Remedies might be applied to all the Distempers into which those

those violent Councils had thrown the Nation. By this it appeared how firmly the King had adhered to His Declaration.

During this Negotiation, and after the *late King* had Notice given Him what the King's Demands were, He, upon Reasons best known to himself, threw up all, and abandoned the Government; and let His Army loose upon the Nation, and the Rabble upon the City of *London*, and withdrew Himself: By which He did all that in Him lay, to cast these Kingdoms into most violent Convulsions, and exposed even His own Friends to all the hardships that might have been apprehended from enraged Multitudes: For if the Providence of God, and the Natural Gentleness of the People of *England*, had not proved effectual Restraints, this Nation had become a Scene of Fire and Blood: Which the Enemies of this Kingdom persuaded the *late King* to venture on, rather than to stay and suffer a Parliament to enquire into the Causes of the Miseries the Nation was fallen under, and to secure their Religion and Property.

Upon this, that part of the Nation which had till then adhered to the *late King*, finding themselves abandoned by Him, desired that the King would assume the Administration of this forsaken Government; which He consented to do till a Convention of

to Two Memorials of K. James.

9

of the States should be brought together, to give it a Full and Legal Settlement.

He did take a most particular Care, that the Elections should be carried with all possible Freedom ; not only without Violence and Threatnings, but even without Recommendations, or any sort of Practice, how usual and how innocent soever : The like Care secured their Liberty when they met ; every Man Argued and Voted in the great Deliberations then on foot, both with Freedom and Safety : Nor did the King speak to any Person, or suffer any to speak in His Name, to Persuade, much less to Threaten those who seemed still to adhere to the *late King's* Interest. So strict was He in observing the Promises He had made in His Declarations. It was thought a Remissness, and a hazarding the Publick too much, to interpose or move so little in those Matters as He then did.

The Convention came to a full Resolution, and judged, That the *late King* had broke the Original Contract upon which this Government was at first Founded, and after that had abandoned it ; so that it was necessary for them, being thus forsaken by Him, to see to their own Security. And as they Judged that the *late King's* Right to Govern them was sunk, so they did not think it was necessary or incumbent on them, to Examine that which the whole Nation in general, as well as the King in

C

par-

King WILLIAM's Answer

particular, had just Reason to call in Question, concerning the Birth of the *Pretended Prince of Wales*.

When the *late King* had quite dissolved the Tie of the Nation to Himself, they thought they had no further Concern upon them to enquire into that Matter ; and therefore they thought it fit to let it remain in that just Doubtfulness under which the *late King's* own Method of Proceedings had brought it : Besides that a particular Care had been taken by the *late King*, to cause all those who had been in the Management of that Matter, or were suspected of having a share in the Artifices about it, to be carried over into *France* : So that it was not possible to come at those Persons, by the Interrogating of whom, Truth might have been found out.

The King expressed no Ambitious Desires of Mounting the Throne : The Addresses of both Houses, and the State of *Europe*, which seemed desperate without a mighty Support from *England*, determined Him in that Matter. But as He can appeal to God of the Sincerity of His Intentions, who alone knows them, so he has an infinite Number of Witnesses, who saw and can justify His whole Conduct in the Progress of that Revolution, if it were fit for Him to Appeal to them.

He is Quiet in Himself in the Conscience of His own Integrity : His Subjects and His Allies see, how much He has sought the Publick Good, both

of His People and of all *Europe*; and how little He has regarded either His own Quiet or Safety. He being secure of these, is little sensible of all that the Malice of His Enemies can suggest, to detract from Him, or to asperse Him.

The first thing that His Majesty applied His Thoughts to in His Government, was to quiet all Mens Fears and Apprehensions, by Acts of Grace and Oblivion. This is now objected as a Proof that the Dispensing Power assumed by the *late King* was not Illegal, since none of the Judges have been Punished for the Judgments that they gave in that Matter. Some of the Chief of them died in Prison, while others fled from Justice; so that those who remained, were thought below the Indignation of the Publick. The King makes a great difference between the effect of the Fears and Feeble-ness of some weak Men, and the Blacker Designs of their Managers; the one may be as proper Objects of Mercy, as the others are of Justice: Therefore though His Majesty's Gentleness towards these, and the Aversion that this Nation has always had to severe, though just Punishments, has covered them; yet this will never justify that Conspiracy against Law and Liberty, in which many of the Judges were but the weak and unwilling Instruments of restless Priests and Jesuits. The Nation has fully declared their Sense of these Matters in several

Bills, to, which the Royal Assent has been given: Amongst these, one was against their Kings intermarrying with *Roman-Catholicks*. The Nation had felt the ill effects of Three of those Marriages successively, in very Fatal Consequences: And the King was so sensible of it, that as the Two Houses of Parliament judged it necessary to desire a Security against such Marriages for the future, so the King thought it not reasonable to deny it.

It is no New Thing in this Government, for King and Parliament to Limit the Succession of the Crown: It has been often done. A Disability was once put on the Heirs of the Crown, in case they Married otherwise than as that Law prescribed: And it is a Crime highly penal, by a Law still in force, which was at no time attempted to be repealed, To deny the Authority of the King and Parliament, in Limiting the Succession of the Crown. So far is that Act, pass'd by the King, from being contrary to the Fundamental Laws of this Kingdom.

The King has at all times professed, That it was his fixed Principle, That Mens Consciences ought not to be forced in the Matters of Religion; but that these ought to be left to God. He has always acted pursuant to this Rule; because He thinks it just in it self, and that it is a wise Measure of Government. He wishes that the Moderation of his

Govern-

Government towards His *Roman-Catholick Subjects*, might dispose both Princes and Nations of other Communions, to practise the like towards those of His Religion. He has particular Reasons to be more than ordinary jealous of the Affections of His *Roman-Catholick Subjects*: Yet such of them as live quietly, are put to no Trouble upon the account of their Religion: And tho the Nation was much provoked by their Behaviour during the last Reign; yet as no New Laws have been made against them in his Reign, so there is a general Non-Execution of those that were made long ago, and are still in Force. The Laity of that Religion are under no Vexation: And it is not to be wonder'd at, if those Laws are in some few Instances executed against some Turbulent Spirits, who give just Cause of Jealousy. But the King has Reason to believe that there are few Instances even of any such Prosecutions, since so few Complaints of these have been brought to Him: Nor is there any Part of His Dominions so distant from Him, but that such Complaints, if there was Cause for them, would soon reach both His Ears, and the Courts of all *Roman-Catholick Princes in Europe*.

The King thinks it becomes Him likewise to do this Right to his Subjects, as to own the great Moderation that they express upon this Occasion: And that even the Rewards that the Laws have provided

provided for Encouraging Informers, do not set them on to an Eagerness in Prosecutions. And tho' the many provoking Instances that they daily see or hear, of Unjust and Violent Proceedings in Matters of Religion, within a Neighbouring Kingdom, might move them to Severe Repri-
zals ; yet the Temper of the Nation, as well as the Principles of their Religion, disposes all Peo-
ple to an Universal Moderation in those Matters.

As for the Reflections that are made on the King's Person and Actions, in the late Memorial, that are as Unjust as they are Indecent, His Ma-
jesty has Reason to Despise them, and judges it be-
low Him to Answer them. But as all the Black
Attempts of His Enemies against His Life, have
never been able to provoke Him to Any Such
against Them, or to lessen the Horror that he na-
turally has to such Designs ; so He is above those
poor Effects of Impotent Malice that break out in-
to Slander and Calumny. He will make no Returns
that way neither. God in his Providence has pre-
served Him from the one, even without any great
Care of His own : And He is so confident the
World will regard the other so little, that how silent
soever He may think fit to remain under them, they
will be able to make no Impression on Just or Equi-
table Minds.

45

A N S W E R

TO THE

Second MEMORIAL.

THE Late King has seen that the much greater part of the Roman-Catholick Princes and States, notwithstanding their Zeal for their Religion, have yet been so just as to rest satisfied with the late Revolution; and have not taken upon them to pass any other Judgment concerning the Laws and Constitutions of these Kingdoms, than what was concluded by the Estates themselves, by which they have been determined. And since His Complaints have made no Impression on them, He has no reason to expect that His Memorial Addressed to the Princes and States of the Protestant Religion, should succeed better.

They who saw how little He considered His Oaths and Obligations to His own People, and

most

most particularly to that Body among them of the Church of *England*, that, as it was much the strongest, so had engaged in His Interests, and had maintained His Right of Succeeding to the Crown with the greatest Zeal, can expect nothing from His Restoration, but the total Extirpation of that Religion which they profess: For a Prince who considered His Faith to His own People so little, can have no Regard to Strangers.

The Matters contained in Both Memorials are so much to the same Purpose, that the King thinks fit to join the Reflections that He makes on the last, in the same Paper with those that He made on the first; that so the Justice of His Cause may appear more evidently in one View, and without needless Repetitions.

The King does not think it proper nor necessary for Him, to enter into the Discussion of the Lawfulness of the late Revolution. That has been copiously done already by the Men of those Professions to whom the Managing of such Questions does belong; both with Relation to the Principles and Rules of the Christian Religion, and to the Laws and Constitution of these Kingdoms. It is acknowledged by all, that the Measures of Obedience and Subjection do vary in all Nations, according to the Diversity of their Constitution: Nor is it denied by any that have looked into the

History

to Two Memorials of K James.

1.

History or Laws of *England*, that the Crown and the Legal Prerogative here are Limited by Law.

A great Difference is also to be made between the Overthrowing the Constitution and Fundamentals of a Government, and some lesser Violations. The preserving the One against open Attempts made upon it, has been universally justified by the Chief Assertors of the Sacredness of Princes.

A Main and Fundamental Point of this Constitution, is, That the Subjects ought to be governed by Laws enacted in Parliament, and not by the meer Pleasure of the King.

The *late King* set Himself to overturn this, not only in some Practices that imported it by consequence, but by a Publick Act of State ; by which He declared, That the Power of Dispensing with Laws was a Right of the Crown ; upon which He assumed it. This struck at the Foundation of the Government ; and the Exercise and Progress of it must have been fatal to the Liberties of the People. Upon that, divers Persons of great Eminence invited the King to come over, and to endeavour to bring Things back to their Ancient Channel. The King thought it became Him, who was nearly concern'd in the Succession of the Crown, and in the Preservation of the Constitution, to come over on that Design : But the *late King* chose to desert His Government, and to have Recourse to a Foreign

D

Force,

Force, and to the Ancient Enemy of this Kingdom; rather than to suffer a Parliament to Sit, and to Settle the Nation, which was then quite shaken by His ill Administration. By His so doing, He set His Subjects free from any further Tye to Himself, and made it necessary for them to see to their own Safety: Which they did, by Continuing the Ancient Government, with no other Interruption than what their present Circumstances made unavoidable.

This appeared to have been the more necessary, when by the short Essay of the *late King's Government in Ireland*, He shewed how little Regard He was resolved to have either to Law or Justice for the future: Even the Prospect of regaining what He had lost by His own ill Conduct, could not then restrain Him; which made it very evident to all Men, what they were to expect from Him, if they should ever again fall into His hands. It has also appeared in many Instances since that time, and most particularly in the late Memorial, That He still adheres to the same Designs and Maxims of Government; notwithstanding all the Reports that some, who are either Deceived themselves, or intend to Deceive others, give out of a Change in His Notions, and of a Sense of Past Errors; of the contrary of which He now takes pains to convince all the World.

Nothing was done in the Progress of the whole Revolution, but that which He made inevitable by some Act or other of His own. It went not upon false Suggestions, nor barely upon the pretences of redressing particular Grievances, or some doubtful Oppressions, much less on the Ambitious Designs of His Majesty, that are so often and so maliciously represented as the true Causes of the Revolution. It was the *late King's* open throwing off the Restraint of Law, and His setting about a total Subversion of the Constitution, that drove the Nation to extream Courses.

The Oaths of Allegiance can be understood only in the Sense limited by Law; and so they cannot be conceived to bind Subjects to a King who would not Govern them any longer, unless He might be allowed to do it against Law.

A Revolution so brought about, carries in it no President against the Security of Government or the Peace of Mankind. That which an absolute Necessity enforced at one time, can be no warrant for Irregular Proceedings at any other time; unless it be where the like Necessity shall require the like Remedies.

But since the *late King* thinks fit to reflect on the Oaths of Subjects, He ought also to remember the Oath which He Himself Swore at His Coronation, to Defend the Church of *England*, and to

Maintain the Laws; to neither of which He shewed any Regard in His whole Government, but set Himself to overturn both.

The many Alterations that have been made in the Succession to the Crown of *England*, upon Occasions that were neither so pressing nor so important as those of late were, should have obliged those who penned this Memorial, to be more reserved and less positive, in affirming Things so contrary to the known History of this Kingdom. These Revolutions were confirmed by Laws, which were not afterwards upon succeeding Changes Repealed, for they continue still in force: Nor was the Crown of *England* ever reckoned to be such a Property to those who held it, that they might use it or dispose of it at pleasure, as this Memorial seems to suppose.

The King thinks it not necessary to add much to what has been already said upon the Subject of the Pretended Prince of *Wales*; it was the late King's own Conduct that gave just Cause of Jealousy in that Matter. No Satisfaction was offered, neither to those who were most immediately concerned, as being Next in the Succession, nor to the rest of the Nation; which yet might have been done in a way that could not have admitted of a Doubt, if there was no Imposture designed in the whole Conduct of that Affair. This gave an universal

versal Suspicion, which was so publick, during the time when it was given out that the late Queen was with Child, that the whole Nation was possessed with it. And since nothing was done to give them any just Satisfaction, in a Matter of that Importance, and which might have been so easily performed, and was so much their own Interest to have done, this gave a violent Presumption against them, that such an unaccountable Management was necessary to cover a black Contrivance. And how odious soever that Imputation may appear to be, yet those who have been since that time so often engaged in the Designs of Assassination, ought not to think it strange if they are also judged capable of the other.

Foreign Princes and States must acquiesce in the Publick Judgments that are made by the only proper Courts that can enquire into and judge of the Constitution and the Affairs of other Kingdoms. Foreigners have not the Power of Examining or Judging them, nor the Means of doing it. The only Rule by which all other Princes or States can judge of the Laws and Proceedings of these Kingdoms, is the Determination and Conclusions made in a free Convention of Estates; which have been Approved of and mightily Supported since that time, by Two succeeding Parliaments, that were freely Chosen, and have Acted with full Freedom.

This

King WILLIAM's Answer

This, as it is notoriously evident to all *Europe*, so it is that by which all other Princes and States must be concluded, in the Judgments that they make concerning the Affairs of these King doms.

The Leagues and Treaties between other Princes and States, and the Crown of *England*, are not Personal but National Obligations. For these, though they are made by Sovereigns, yet relate to their People, and to the Intercourse and Commerce between them and other Nations ; and are such Reciprocal Ties, that no Prince nor State can be bound by them to any other Prince who has forsaken His Post, and is no more acknowledged by His People ; by the means of which, He can no more perform those Articles to which He was bound on His part by such Treaties. So that the *late King*, by abandoning His People, has lost the Benefit of those Alliances.

The Engagements that do arise out of them, follow the Crown of *England*, and are now Vested in His Majesty. Nor do those Princes or States stand engaged by them to the *late King*, all the Rights and Obligations flowing from them, being now wholly due to the King.

His Majesty does not apprehend any thing from the Intimation given in the Memorial, of Revolutions that may happen hereafter. There is no great Reason to think, that these Nations which have been

been in all past Times so careful to preserve their Laws and Liberties, should at any time hereafter come to lose all Regard to them so entirely, as not to maintain a Revolution which has secured them from Imminent Ruin, and has given their Constitution such a Confirmation, and such Explanations, as the Injustice and Violence of the former Reign had made necessary.

The King reckons His having been the Instrument, under God, of effecting this, among His greatest Honours; and by the Grace and Blessing of God he will maintain it as long as He Lives; and doubts not but that He shall transmit it to those who are to succeed Him according to the present Settlement. Hoping that God will so Support and Bless Him, and Them after Him, that the Religion and the Liberty of these Kingdoms shall be preserved Pure and Entire to all succeeding Generations.

F I N I S

BOOKS Printed for R. Chiswell.

Fourteen Volumes of Archbishop Tillotson's Sermons, (being Two hundred in number) publish'd from the Originals, by his Chaplain Dr. Barker. To which are annexed in the Last Volume, Prayers Composed by him for his own Use; A Discourse to his Servants before the Sacrament; And a Form of Prayer Composed by him for the use of King William. With useful Tables to the whole. One of the Texts preached upon. Another of the Places of Scripture occasionally explained and enlarged upon. A third an Alphabetical Table of Matter.

A Collection of several Tracts, Sermons and Discourses, written in the Years from 1677, to 1704. inclusive. By Gilbert Burnet, D. D. now Lord Bishop of Sarum; in 3 Volumes in 4to.

N. B. Those that are desirous of his Sermons only, may have them bound up in one Volume by themselves.

— His Exposition of the Thirty nine Articles of the Church of England.

23 JY 69

— His Charge given at the Triennial Visitation of the Diocese of Salisbury, in October, 1704. To which is added, A Sermon preached at Salisbury, and some other Places in the said Visitation.

A Commentary on the Five Books of Moses, by Simon Patrick, D. D. Lord Bishop of Ely; in 5 Volumes, in 4to.

— His Comment on Deuteronomy: 4to.

— His Comment on Joshua, Judges and Ruth: 4to.

— His Comment on the Two Books of Samuel: 4to.

— His Comment on the Two Books of Kings: 4to.